

# MIGHTY SQUADRON THAT WILL CARRY FLAG TO PACIFIC

## REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICA'S STRENGTH

**Belief Prevails That in Event of War, the Sailors of the Mikado Would Have Met Their Match in the Men on Board the Splendid Warships of Uncle Sam—Austrian Military Expert Still Sees Menace in Japan's Action.**

Washington.—While recent events seem to have set at rest all idea of war at the present time between Japan and the United States, there is little doubt that the situation has been viewed by both governments in the most serious light. That Japan in her diplomatic notes had assumed a tone of arrogance, seemingly calculated to arouse American resentment, is admitted, and the gathering of the mighty fleet to carry the stars and stripes to the far Pacific is undoubtedly looked upon by the world as a dignified warning to the eastern empire that the patience of the United States has a limit.

### Looked for War at Once.

When the announcement was made that the navy department had decided to send the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific a well known navy officer was asked what, in his opinion, would be the outcome of this overseas transfer of 16 battleships. "The chances are," he said, "that Japan will seize the Philippines and declare war before the fleet has been one week at sea. The serious blunder was made when the battleships that were stationed out there were withdrawn. Instead of withdrawing them the force should have been gradually but unobtrusively augmented."

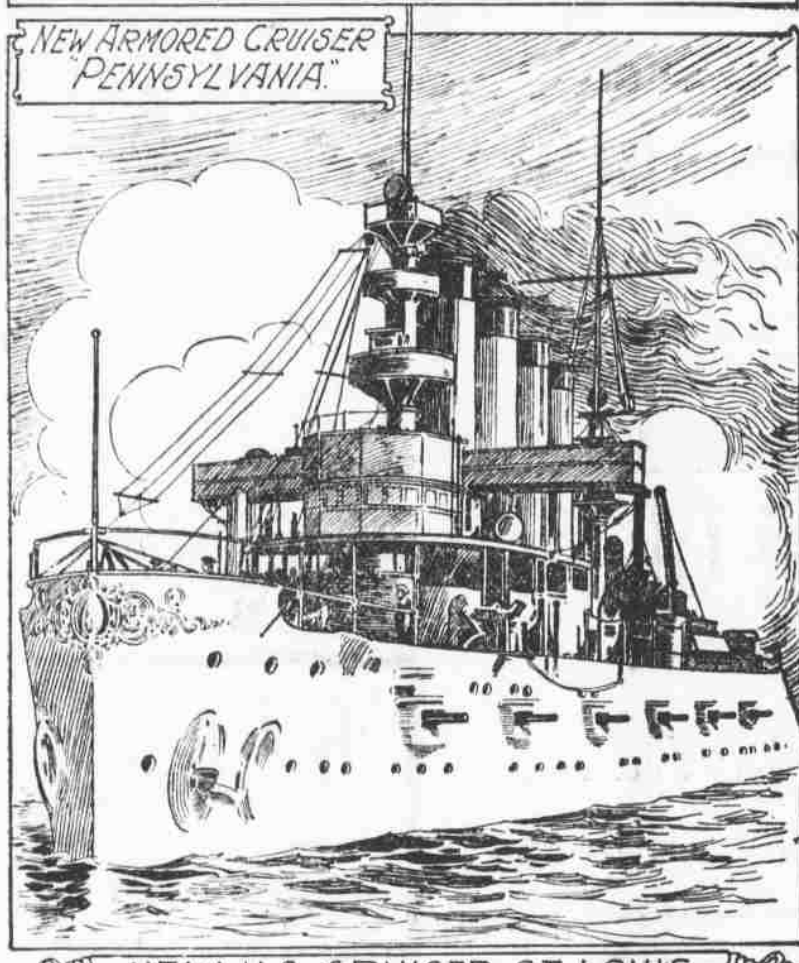
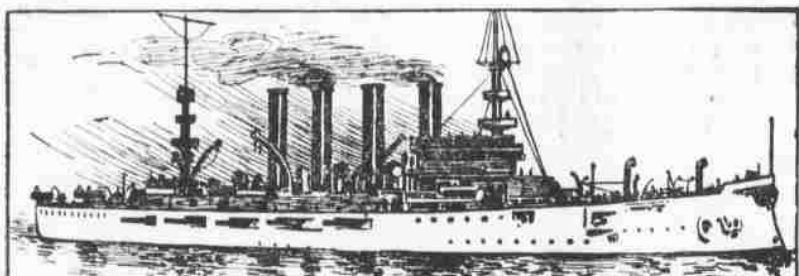
The heaviest hitters among the defenders of the stars and stripes on the

particularly up-to-date protected cruisers St. Louis, Charleston and Milwaukee. Each is 424 feet in length and 66 feet breadth, with a displacement of upward of 10,000 tons. In speed they are the equals if not superior to the armored flyers, and each carries three dozen officers and in the neighborhood of 700 men. Of course these vessels do not carry any "barkers" of very large caliber, but each has 14 of the always effective six-inch guns and a great array of three-inch weapons and smaller shooting irons.

### Types of Vessels.

There are six distinct types of vessels in the battleship armada. In the table they have been grouped in the types to which they belong:

Ships.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Speed.
Connecticut	15,900	24	18
Louisiana	15,900	24	18
Minnesota	17,500	24	18
Vermont	17,500	24	18
Kansas	17,500	24	18
Virginia	14,948	24	19
Georgia	14,948	24	19
New Jersey	14,948	24	19
Illinois	14,948	24	19
Rhode Island	14,948	24	19
Maine	12,500	20	18
Missouri	12,500	20	18
Ohio	12,500	20	18
Alabama	11,225	18	17
Illinois	11,225	18	17
Kearsarge	11,225	12	16
Kentucky	11,225	22	16



Pacific are the magnificent new armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The main battery of each of these big cruisers consists of four eight-inch guns and 14 six-inch rapid-fire guns, but there is a secondary battery made up of fully two-score quick-firing guns that could do terrible execution at close range. Each of the ships carries 41 officers and 850 men—one of the largest ship's companies in the United States navy.

Next in importance to the armored cruisers in the new Pacific fleet are

our naval force on the Pacific coast and in far eastern waters now consists of the following vessels:

Noraska, battleship, ready for service.  
Wacosta, battleship, ready for service.  
Oregon, battleship, ready for service.  
Monadnock, monitor, in service.  
Wyoming, monitor, in service.  
Montezuma, coast defense, in reserve.  
California, armored cruiser, in commission.  
West Virginia, armored cruiser, in commission.  
Colorado, armored cruiser, in commission.  
Maryland, armored cruiser, in commission.

Pennsylvania, armored cruiser, in commission.  
South Dakota, armored cruiser, nearing completion.  
St. Louis, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Milwaukee, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Charleston, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Chattanooga, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Cincinnati, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Galveston, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Raleigh, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Chicago, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Boston, protected cruiser, in commission.  
Yorktown, gunboat, in commission.  
Concord, gunboat, in commission.  
Helen, gunboat, in commission.  
Wilmington, gunboat, in commission.  
Annapolis, gunboat, in commission.  
Princeton, gunboat, in commission.

### The Combined Fleets.

The combined fleets would therefore comprise:  
21 battleships.  
6 armored cruisers.  
2 monitors.  
1 coast defense.  
9 protected cruisers.  
12 gunboats.  
It is more than likely that those two new and powerful armored cruisers, the Tennessee and Washington, will accompany the battleship fleet if it

Regulars in Cuba ..... 4,500  
Regulars in Hawaii ..... 237  
Regulars (others en route, etc.) ..... 1,737  
Total ..... 6,474  
State militia ..... 111,238  
Unorganized militia ..... 16,300,363  
By "unorganized militia" is meant all persons in the United States subject to military service when called upon.

### Austrian Military Opinion.

In the current issue of The Military Service Institution is an interesting and timely article on this subject of Japan and America. The paper was written by Capt. Ignaz Rodic, captain of the general staff of the Austrian army, and translated by Capt. N. S. Jarvis, of the United States army. "There are," says the observer, "many indications that in the event of war Japan intends to carry it to the American continent. Her feverish activity in her arsenals since the conclusion of war with Russia would suggest preparations for a vast struggle. In her arsenals alone 50,000 workmen are employed night and day, and similar energy is expressed in her steel gun foundries and powder works. In the gun and cartridge factories at Tokyo and Nagoya, over 20,000 men are at work. The capacity of these factories, and a third plant recently constructed to the north of Tokyo, is



Map Giving Route That the Vessels Will Likely Take in Going from Either New York or Hampton Roads to San Francisco.

moves from Atlantic waters. This would bring the armored cruiser fleet to eight in all.

### Other Ships Available.

In addition to the armored fleet there are numerous cruisers and gunboats which are available for war purposes.

The following table shows the total naval strength of America and Japan, with the number of vessels built and building. The table does not include vessels over 20 years of age, unless they have been reconstructed since 1900. Transports, colliers, and auxiliaries are also eliminated from the count:

VESSELS COMPLETED TO JUNE 1, 1907	
United States.	Japan.
Battleships	21
Armored cruisers	11
Cruisers	8
Destroyers	15
Torpedo boats	22
Submarines	8
Coast defense	11
VESSELS BUILDING OR PROJECTED.	
Battleships	4
Armored cruisers	4
Cruisers	3
Destroyers	5
Torpedo boats	9
Submarines	4

PERSONNEL	
United States.	Japan.
Flag officers	55
Captains and commanders	245
Other line officers and ensigns	1,571
Medical officers	396
Pay officers	263
Warrant officers	1,064
Enlisted men	83,290
Marine officers	279
Enlisted men	8,000

### Strength of Japan.

Owing to the secretiveness of the Japanese it is difficult to obtain the exact figures of that nation's military strength, but the following is believed to be approximately correct:

Regulars (active total of all branches) ..... 167,000  
Reserves ..... 465,000  
Total ..... 632,000  
The following table shows the strength and present disposition of the military forces of this country:

Regulars in the United States ..... 38,671  
Regulars in Alaska ..... 792  
Regulars in the Philippines ..... 11,962  
Regulars in Porto Rico ..... 9

500 guns daily. The shot works in Tokyo alone have an output of 600 shells and shrapnel for field guns. Similar intensiveness is exhibited in the government factories for artillery fuses, pioneer material, etc.

### Point to Invasion.

"It is our hope that the practical common sense of the Americans will provide for this danger as soon as they fully realize it—a danger which can only be compared to that which threatened western Europe at the hand of the crescent.

"As an adequate protection against invasion by a foreign power, the union, up to within a short time, has made little provision. It was not considered necessary, for it has been, and is now, a popular delusion, in fact, a by-word, on that side of the ocean, that the geographical position of the United States protects it against any attempt to land troops, and even in the event of a successful landing, that no enemy would dare to take chances with the 10,000,000 citizens of the union available in time of war. It is only recently, however, that military critics there have dared to express a doubt, and, as will be shown, with good reason, concerning the correctness of those deductions. To oppose a Japanese invading army in California the coast fortifications, in cooperation with the fleet, would have to be depended upon, and, considering the long stretch of coast line, would be insufficient. Fortifications are to be found in the vicinity of the larger cities or good harbors, but these provide for a bombardment seaward. Should a hostile fleet once obtain a landing for troops at an unprotected point, and such points are numerous along the extensive coast line, the coast fortifications could be easily attacked from the rear and would in a short time be at the mercy of the enemy."

### Hens and the Garden.

If you have come to the conclusion that your hens owe you half a living, be sure to collect the other half from the garden.

## VIRTUE IN HARMONY

### HOW COOPERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF A COMMUNITY WINS.

### STICKING TOGETHER COUNTS

Illustration of Some of the Good Things in Clannishness as Found in Some Agricultural Districts.

Often is heard protest against what is called clannishness among foreigners who become citizens of the United States. It is claimed that they carry old-country ideas with them to the new land, and refuse to mingle with other than their own nationality. In defense of these foreigners who are thus charged, it is but fair to say that many of them labor under the misapprehension that they are not looked upon by the older American citizens as companions. Often their lack of a knowledge of the English language makes their own class desirable associates. It will be observed that in one or two generations of condition changes and the children of these foreigners become thoroughly Americanized.

It would be well if some of the traits of clannishness that are manifest in foreign colonies be generally practiced throughout the United States. In 1848 an effort was made to colonize land in Missouri with a progressive class of German citizens. The events immediately following this effort, the loss of one shipload of immigrants and the subsequent sufferings of the newcomers, is a matter of history. But undaunted hundreds of those who at that time sought homes in the new country, gained for themselves enviable places in the annals of American history, and they founded communities that may well be held up as models worthy to be copied. In Gasconade county, Missouri, a large colony of these people sought homes. There they tilled the soil and cultivated vineyards. They were of one tongue and of one religious belief, a highly moral, hard-working people, and their aim was to feed homes for themselves and their progeny. To-day in Gasconade county there is more evidence of wealth, of culture and harmony among the people than can be found in any like area of the United States.

From the founding of the colony it was recognized that if progress be made that the wealth produced by members should be retained. Mills were gradually built for the conversion of the grain into flour, wine presses were found on almost every homestead, and towns were built. Among the first institutions established were schools and churches, and these to-day are prominent factors in the molding of the character of the people.

It was one of the rules of the colony to assist one another. Each one while working for himself and his family, realized that it was to his advantage to patronize his neighbor. Thus when the towns were started and stores opened, it was made a rule that these stores be patronized and that the store-keeper be allowed a fair profit for the goods he sold. Tailor shops, boot and shoe makers, soap makers, and even the brewers among the members of the colony. Although St. Louis was within a few hours' ride, the members of the colony considered that the dollars kept in the little town instead of being spent in St. Louis meant much for the advancement of the place. As years passed by members of the colony became prosperous. Families were reared and children married, additional homesteads were secured and there was a thorough cooperation among all towards making life agreeable and giving each member of the community a means of acquiring a competency. One of the early undertakings was the building of macadamized roads. These roads to-day are kept in the best of condition and have proved a matter of economy to the county. Schools and churches, which at first were roughly built, have been replaced with magnificent edifices which are sources of pride to the residents of the community. Some of the small business places of 40 or 50 years ago have grown to be of almost national importance. In fact all residents of the community are independent, and a few of them possessors of great wealth. How successful they have been is shown by the absence of paupers in the county. There are no public charges, neither is there any great expense as to maintaining a county jail.

This community is but one of many in the Mississippi valley and throughout the west. Such communities have been built up solely by the simple adherence to cooperation among members and a following out of the homestead principle. Members realized that every dollar earned in the community and sent to some other place robbed the community of so much wealth, and that this dollar ceased to be a factor in increasing the importance and progress of the place. In these communities are generally located flouring mills. The output of these mills finds local sale and the surplus is sent to the markets to bring in money from the outside. It appears that if the simple economical methods of many classes of citizens of foreign birth were to be practiced more generally by people residing in various agricultural communities of the United States, it would be wholesome and that these communities would make greater progress. The practice that has grown up of patronizing other than home institutions, has elements of evil that are well worthy of careful study. In these years of progress the inclination to economize in small things and to save a penny by sending dollars to the large cities often results in heavy losses to the people. Yet there is an under-current at work, an awakening to the importance of the people of every community more closely cooperating for the advancement of the interests of all.

## OPPORTUNITIES NEAR HOME.

### Progressive Towns Offer Excellent Advantages for Young Men.

Students in sociology have recently expressed pessimistic views as to chances for the success of young men of country districts. There has been no denying of the fact that the farm affords a splendid opportunity for those inclined towards a pastoral life, but it is maintained that of recent years conditions preclude any great chances for the average young man to succeed in the average business vocation. That is that the channels for his development are being made more narrow year after year through the formation of corporations and trusts for the control of various industries. In other words, the centralization of business is considered detrimental to the pursuing of business in mercantile lines on a small scale.

This subject is open to wide discussion. Cities and towns of the United States are rapidly building up. The population of the country is increasing wonderfully. With this increase in population new opportunities present themselves for the exercise of intelligent endeavor. The towns, particularly of the west, are embryo cities, and the little village of to-day will be the large city a quarter century hence. Almost every town affords the progressive young man a chance for business success. Opportunities are plentiful for those who have the foresight to discover them. Towns are built up where are certain natural advantages and their growth is dependent upon the territory that they can draw support from, or upon some particular advantage that they may possess favorable to manufacturing along certain lines. The opportunities for young men are to some extent gauged by the life and progress of the towns. Heads of families look forward to the time when their sons may enter into business or professional life. Ties of kinship are strong and few parents care to have grown sons and daughters far away from them. In this is discovered a reason why residents of a rural district should take more than ordinary interest in the home town. The more important the local town the greater are the opportunities for the young men of the neighborhood engaging in business in it. In thousands of cities and towns of the United States the leading business men to-day are the boys who were farmers' sons a quarter or a half century ago. In modest ways they started in business in the home town, and with the progress of the town developed as business men. The opportunities that were opened to those youths are still open to the youths of to-day, but remember that many of these men would not have been the great business men they are to-day only for the fact the towns where they located were progressive places which gave the opportunity to succeed.

### COMMON SENSE ECONOMICS.

#### Simple Principles for Application in Everyday Affairs.

He who aims to be fair toward his neighbor will not deny him the opportunity to make an honest living. The day laborer should be as well rewarded, according to his work, as is the merchant or the banker.

Merchants are shortsighted when they will order potatoes or other vegetables by the carload from another town when right in their neighborhood farmers have just as good potatoes to sell, and perhaps at a lower price. No use in paying the commission map a percentage in a case like this.

From fruit-growing sections year after year reports come as to the rotting of the crops on account of the poor transportation facilities, or refusal of buyers in the large cities to pay prices sufficient to pay for gathering. Here is an opportunity for the manifestation of local enterprise. Why not start small drying and canning establishments to use up the surplus fruit? Such establishments could be profitably conducted, and operated with benefit to all the people of the community.

There is little economy for the storekeepers to keep on their shelves goods that are likely to grow out of date, or deteriorate in value. Better sell all such goods at actual cost, and give the people of the neighborhood the benefit of lowest prices.

People are interested in prices of goods. The wise merchants fully appreciate the value of the home paper as a medium of intercourse with their customers. Well-written advertisements and the naming of prices attract attention, for the average person when his attention is called to an article always wants to know the cost.

One dollar circulated in a community is worth to it \$50 circulated in some other place. A district is made wealthy only by retaining in it the dollars that are earned within it, or which may be brought to it through commerce.

Residents of rural communities should beware of traveling agents who are disposing of new-fangled cold air refrigerators. This refrigerator is represented as requiring no ice. All that is necessary is to fill some of the reservoirs it contains with cold water. The agent does not ask that the farmer even buy this refrigerator, and represents that he is merely advertising it, and desires to place one on trial without cost to the farmer. Of course a receipt for the wooden box is asked. This receipt in the course of a few months turns up as a promissory note for \$68. The farmer has a cheap wooden affair on his hands that is not worth the room it occupies, and a total failure as far as the refrigerator goes.

You can do much for your neighbor by helping build up your home town. He no doubt is as much interested in the betterment of the schools and churches as you are.



### MY BROTHER'S KEEPER.

How One Little Girl Exerted a Strong Influence for Good.

"Have you received the invitation to my party?"  
"Yes," the postman brought it this noon. They are very pretty invitations, but what do those two queer-looking letters in the corner mean?"  
"That is my secret for the girls to guess; but if you will promise never to tell—not even one girl—I will tell you!"

"Promised; now tell me what 'T. P.' stands for?"  
"It means Temperance Party. I am not going to have anything to drink or eat that has alcohol in it!"

"And you have invited Cora Brown, Annie Clifton, and Barbara Ross; you know every one of those girls have wine on their tables every day! What will they think of a party without wine or punch?"

"They need not come again if they do not enjoy this one; but I think there is no danger of their not enjoying themselves at my 'T. P.' party! I am going to have some delicious lemonade made of oranges, lemons, pineapple and apollinaris water—far better than wine or punch! Anyway, I have made up my mind I shall never, as long as I live, have anything at my parties that may harm others."

"No ruddy candles or cake, I suppose, will be allowed!"  
"No indeed; mother is going to make part of the candy and cake and we shall buy only those kinds which we know are free from liquors. The caterer has been warned and he is to use fresh strawberries in making the cream. Then we are to have the dearest little cakes iced with white, and my own initials on the top of each in red candy letters—I can hardly wait for the day to come!"

"But I do not see what harm there would be in having punch or even cider?"

"There is alcohol in them. And mother says when you drink alcohol it creates a thirst (as it burns up the liquids in the body, and more alcohol is demanded), and the habit of drinking is easily formed."

"I believe you are right in refusing to have any harmful drink; if anyone were to learn to drink at your party—"

"But they never will; for they never will have the chance! I have determined never to use, as a beverage, anything that contains alcohol, and that I will never place it before others. Mother told me about a boy who went to a party where they had wine; he had never tasted it before; but he liked it so much he drank it every chance he had till he became a drunkard. How can the girl who gave him that first glass, at her birthday party, ever forgive herself!"

"Just the other day I heard a young lady ask a young man to smoke!"  
"That is another thing I am never going to do, when I am grown up, to ask a man to smoke; or encourage him to do so. Mother says we are our brother's keeper—that the things we do and say lead others in the wrong or right way. I mean that my T. P. shall lead those who attend in the right way."

"By the way, you did not tell me what favors you are going to have."

"That is another part of my secret—promise not to tell!"  
"Never a word!"

"I am going to have white ribbon badges with a tiny silver pin in each for all those who will promise not to use wine, cider, punch or any alcoholic drink when they give their parties."

"Suppose they are not all willing to take that pledge?"  
"Oh, I have some red ribbon badges for all who will not take the white; but I hope all will wish the white."

"I promise you I will never use anything that will lead another astray at my parties. Why can we not form a society and call it 'The White Ribbon Band'?"

"And for our motto 'I Am My Brother's Keeper!' Let us do it at the party!"—Elbertine Robertson, in Presbyterian Temperance Tract.

**A Canteen Without Beer.**  
The officers and soldiers at Fort McKinley, in the Philippine islands, have built a "canteen" of their own devising from which the "can" is barred. This camp contains 5,000 soldiers, and the fort is situated in the midst of an 1,800-acre reservation which is one of the garden spots of the islands. The conduct of the recreation hall has been put in the hands of the Young Men's Christian association, and \$5,000 will be spent upon the rooms and grounds.

**Alcohol a Poison.**  
"The supposed stimulant effect of alcohol is found to be narcotic, and its good effect is simply covering up the pain while increasing the causes; also, that alcohol is among the most poisonous and seductive drugs which can be used in medicine, and that as a beverage, it occupies much the same place as that of opium, to quiet pain and discomfort, and nothing more," is the declaration of Dr. T. D. Crothers, superintendent of Walnut Lodge hospital, Hartford.

**Labeling Man's Greatest Curse.**  
Cardinal Gibbons has said: "The great curse of the laboring man is intemperance. It has brought more desolation to the wage earner than strikes, or war, or sickness, or death. It is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist. It has caused little children to be hungry and cold, to grow up among evil associates, to be reared without the knowledge of God. It has broken up more homes and wrecked more lives than any other cause on the face of the earth."

**Crazy, Surely.**  
A Chicago judge ruled a man insane because it was shown that he drank 55 drinks of whisky a day. He was certainly crazy to get whisky.

### SWORD OF FREDERICK GONE.

In Napoleon's Possession After Jena—Singular Disappearance.

May 17 was the centenary of a remarkable incident in the relations between the first Napoleon and Prussia. While that kingdom was at his feet, after the battle of Jena, Bonaparte visited Potsdam and there he saw the sword of Frederick the Great. He took possession of it, saying: "I value this sword more than all the treasures of Prussia." It was deposited at the Invalides on May 17, 1807, with military pomp and ceremony.

But there came the black days of 1814, and, with the allies on the point of entering the French capital, the governor of the Invalides, Marshal Surriur, received orders to take steps for the preservation of the precious trophies there collected—especially the sword of Frederick the Great. Interpreting this instruction in a peculiar fashion, the governor took effective measures for preventing them from falling into the hands

of the enemy by making a bonfire of them; and it was said that he threw Frederick's sword into the flames.

This statement was confirmed as late as 1857 by an eyewitness. Thus perished—as was attested in 1830, when an official inquiry was made into the matter—between 1,500 and 1,600 war flags and other memorials of a victory. The ashes and remains were thrown into the Seine, at the mouth of the sewer.

The sword could not, of course, have been destroyed in the conflagration, but it was never seen again. It happened that in 1815 an engineer, having ascertained the precise spot where the debris from the fire had been put into the river, made a search and recovered from the bottom a considerable number of bronze and copper articles which were returned to the Invalides. But the sword of Frederick was not found.

One would like to think that it was not the fate of this historic weapon to rust away in foul mud, but that it had undergone the noble transformation of being turned into some implement of peaceful industry.

### SIGHTS OF FAMOUS CEMETERY.

Tomb of Rich Are in Lofly Corridors Surrounding Square.

Few strangers, whether for business or pleasure, who come within easy distance of Genoa, fail to spend at least a day, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly, in the city of hills, in order to visit this famous Campo Santo, which, as a burial place, has no equal in the world.

The peculiar arrangement, the richness of the monuments and the well-disposed shrubbery give one the impression of an artistic garden rather than a cemetery, for there is little to suggest the later as it is suggested in the modern cemeteries in our country. Truly it is a wonderful sight, with its great colonnades and its groups of statuary, and even if one has not the morbid curiosity of many who find it pleasurable to inspect the burial places of large cities he may profitably spend an hour or two in this solemn precinct, where sculptors, principally natives of Genoa, have works which would make anyone famous.

Laid out in the form of a huge square, the center is planted with shrubs and flowers, and here the poorer classes are buried, each grave being marked with a small stone and a lantern of fanciful design hanging at either end. In the lofty corridors of marble which extend around the entire square are the tombs and monuments of the wealthy and noble of Genoa.

The corridors are about 15 feet in width and are lined on either side with groups of statuary, all of which are of life size, and the majority of which are faithful portraits of those whom they commemorate. Very curious to foreign eyes do the figures look in their faithfully reproduced dresses of long ago. Here one may see the chignons of the sixties, boys in sailor suits and men in frock coats.

Many of the figures and groups are very beautiful and the work is executed with much delicacy of expression. So natural and lifelike are some of the figures that, were it not for the fact that they are all startlingly white, one might easily mistake them at a short distance for living persons.